Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 40 of Vol. V.] TUESDAY, January 28, 1794. [Whole No. 498.]

Juſt publiſhed,
THE
United States Regiſter,
For the Year 1794.
Containing,

A CALENDAR, with the neceſſary tables fitted for the latitude of the principal towns in the United States; ſituation, extent, population and GOVERNMENT U. S.
SUPREME EXECUTIVE,
LEGISLATURE,
JUDICIARY,
List of Counſellors admitted to practiſe in the Supreme Court.
Do. of Attornies, Do.
EXECUTIVE BRANCHES,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Miniſters and Conſuls of the United States in foreign nations.
Do. of foreign nations reſident in the United States.
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
Principals and Clerks of the reſpective offices,
Commiſſioners of Loans,
Officers of the Cuſtoms, with their reſpective diſtricts and ports,
Officers of the Exciſe, with their reſpective diſtricts and ſurveys,
Liſt of dutiable articles, &c.
Abſtract from the revenue laws,
Statement of the public debt,
—— —— of Light-houſes,
—— —— of appropriations for the ſupport of Government.
DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Secretary's office,
Accountant's,
Monthly pay, &c. of the army.
MINT ESTABLISHMENT,
Officers,
Abſtract from the laws relating to coinage.
POST OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT,
Officers,
Abſtract from the law eſtabliſhing the office
Liſt of poſt towns, with their reſpective diſtances as eſtabliſhed by the Poſt-Maſter General.
LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE of the principal towns in the United States and their vicinity.
BANKS,
United States,
North America,
State banks with their capitals.
LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.
American Philoſophical Society, &c.
American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
NATIONAL MANUFACTORY at Paterſon, N. J.
SESSIONS OF THE COURTS of the United States.
WESTERN TERRITORY.
STATE GOVERNMENTS.
Abſtract from the conſtitution of each ſtate
Principal officers, executive, legiſlative and judiciary.
Militia,
Officers of the Banks, capitals, dates of incorporation, periods of limitation, extent of property, &c.
Univerſities, Colleges and Academies,
Societies, ſcientific, humane, political &c

Exhibiting in as general and comprehenſive a view as poſſible the internal police, the ſtate of literature, arts, commerce, and ſociety, in the ſeveral ſtates.

Price 50 cents.

Printed by Stewart and Cochran, No. 34, South Second ſtreet, and John M'Culloch, No. 1, north Third ſtreet, and ſold by them and the bookſellers. Jan. 27. d6t

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Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front-ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut-Streets.
George Rutter,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the buſineſs of
Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewiſe, JAPANNED PLATES,
for doors or window-ſhutters, done in the moſt elegant manner, and with diſpatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.
December 30. dtf

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of GEORGE WIBLE, late of the city of Philadelphia, baker, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and thoſe who are indebted, are deſired to make immediate payment.
HENRY REES, Adminiſtrator.
January 13. 2aw3w.

ADVERTISEMENT.
Virginia, Northumberland County, Dec. 28, 1793.
FOR SALE,
A Valuable Tract of LAND,
in this county, containing about eight hundred acres, one fourth of which is low grounds, of excellent quality; the other three-fourths is high land, well covered with oak, hickory and cheſnut.

The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, on Yeocomico river, about three miles from the Potomack. There is on it a two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, with four rooms and a paſſage on each floor, excluſive of cloſets; a good kitchen, and other neceſſary out-houſes. It has orchards of apple and peach trees, and is well watered by many delightful ſprings. The terms may be known on application to the Honorable JOHN HEATH, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.
Jan. 10. dtf JOHN GORDON.

Sixty Cents Reward.
RAN AWAY from on board the Brig Polly, laying at Marcus-Hook Piers, on Sunday the 19th inſt. an Apprentice Lad, named JOHN COLLINGS; 14 years of age, about 4 feet 10 inches high, a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, had on when he went away, a red round-about jacket, blue trowſers, a round fur hat, black handkerchief, new ſhoes with ſquare plated buckles. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Lad, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward.
Captain WILLIAM PAUL,
Northern Liberties.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels are forbid carrying him off, or any perſon harboring ſaid boy, as they may expect to be dealt with according to law.
Jan. 25. 4t

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant Houſe,
and Lot of Ground,
IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize or convenience.
For terms apply to the printer.
January 23. m&th—tf

Inſurance Company.
Philadelphia, January 6, 1794.
NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Inſurance Company of North-America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (for the laſt ſix months) of SIX PER CENT, on the amount of the firſt and ſecond inſtalments; and of one per cent per month on the ſums paid in anticipation of the third inſtalment, calculating from the firſt day of the month following that, in which thoſe payments were made. The dividend will be paid to the Stockholders, or their repreſentatives, at the company's office, No. 119 ſouth Front-ſtreet, at any time after the 13th inſtant.
By order of the Directors.
EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.
Jan. 9. w&ſ1m.

Treaſury Department,
NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 6th of February next inclusive, for the ſupply of all Rations which may be required during the preſent year, at the ſeveral places of rendezvous hereafter mentioned, for the Recruiting Service, viz.
At New-Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey;
At Philadelphia, } in Pennſylvania.
At Lancaſter, }
At Reading, }
The rations to be furniſhed are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.
One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt } per 100 rations.
Two quarts of vinegar }
Two pounds of ſoap }
One pound of candles }
Jan. 9. taw6F.

Bank of the United States.
January 6th, 1794.
NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the ſixteenth inſtant, to the Stockholders or their repreſentatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each ſhare, being the dividend declared for the laſt ſix months.
By Order,
3w JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
No. 54, South Second-ſtreet,
Second door below the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,
HAS IMPORTED,
By the late arrivals from Britain and Ireland,
A large and general Aſſortment of
New Books and Stationary,
Which will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt terms.
Dec. 23. mw&ſtf

Peale's Muſeum,
HAS Lately received a number of articles; among which are the following: That remarkable bird called the Cut-water, or ſciſſars-bill; The Avoſette, commonly called the Shoe-maker, becauſe of its bill reſembling a crooked awl—The Long-legs, commonly called the Black-bet, having perhaps the longeſt legs, in proportion to the ſize of the bird, of any of the feathered tribe—The Storm-finch, commonly called mother Cary's chicken—The Sea-ſwallow, and various Gulls; beſides a variety of Cranes, Curlews, Snipes, &c.

The ſcull of a Whale and one of its Vertebres.

An Indian hatchet made of chryſtal: It is curious that thoſe uninformed wild people, having very little knowledge of the arts, and being ignorant even of the exiſtence of iron and ſteel, ſhould be able to form ſuch hard ſubſtances into ſanciful forms as this, and other Indian manufactures now in the Muſeum.

A lignified Quince: The ſpecimen ſhews what a remarkable effect a dry warm ſituation has on fruit. It is now about 8 years ſince it was gathered; and it was a real quince, now become wood, at leaſt in appearance.

Preſented by Mrs. Manſon of Charleſtown, S. C.—a tool uſed by the Otaheitans in making their bark cloth, by pounding the bark on this inſtrument of wood, it produces the ribs which reſemble threads: the perfectly ſtraight and equal lines made in this extreme hard wood, by men without the uſe of iron, are curious & wonderful.

Alſo, a rope made of graſs, part of the rigging of a veſſel of Kamſkatka.

Preſented by Dr. Hall, of Lewis-town, a Squib in ſpirits: when this fiſh was found, a number of ſtones were appended to ſtrings or ligaments that projected from the front of its head, which occaſioned a conjecture, as it is not furniſhed with ſufficient fins to reſiſt the violence of the tide and currents, that it faſtened with theſe ligaments on whatever it found at the bottom; ſo that the ſtones anſwered the purpoſe of anchors and the ligaments of a glutinous ſticky nature, that of cables. Some of the ſtones are in the ſame phial.

A collection of Minerals and other Foſſils, are now diſplayed in drawers covered with glaſs and in a mode which will ſecure them from derangement. To each ſpecimen are affixed references to a book of deſcriptions. This management of ſpecimens of the Foſſil kingdom, renders this part of the Muſeum very convenient and ſatisfactory, and great attention [illegible] to the ſyſtematical order of them, and in making the neceſſary eſſays of each: Alſo in giving in a conciſe manner, the various uſes they are applied to; thereby rendering them the more intereſting to the public.

A Living Elk, of 2 years old, is juſt received. By the account which monſ. Buffon gives of the Elk, it appears that he was not acquainted with this American animal; he particularly omits all notice of the curious apertures adjoining the eyes of this Elk.

☞ Complaints having been made that the Southern ſubſcribers for this Gazette do not receive it, till the intelligence has been anticipated by papers previouſly received by other perſons; they are informed that the regulations at the Poſt-Office in this city require that Printers ſhould depoſit their papers there, the day preceding the departure of the mail; newſpapers being, on account of their bulk, ſent by the ſtages, which ſet off ſeveral hours before the mail is cloſed, occaſions this arrangement, for the winter.

Perſons at a diſtance who wiſh to receive this Gazette, are informed that the terms of ſubſcription cannot be diſpenſed with.—One half of the ſubſcription money, for the half-weekly paper lately printed and circulated by the Editor to all parts of the Union, is yet due, either from the ſubſcribers, or collectors—and as the publication of a daily paper is attended with a heavy expenſe—however ſolicitous the Printer may be to diſſeminate intelligence, it will appear, that perſiſting in his former plan of ſending his Gazette to every perſon who writes for it, without ſecuring the ſubſcriptions will prove ruinous in the extreme.

The Editor moſt earneſtly requeſts thoſe who are indebted for his late publication, to make immediate payment—particularly thoſe who have received the arrearages from ſubſcribers.—Some will recollect that repeated aſſurances on this point, have not been realized.

☞ *The Subſcriptions for this Paper are rapidly encreaſing. Upwards of Five Hundred are ſtruck off daily.*

Advertiſing favors from the friends and patrons of the Publication, are reſpectfully ſolicited.

Foreign Intelligence,
By late Arrivals at New-York,
CONTINUED.

VIENNA, October 30.
Our army employed in the campaign againſt the French, is compoſed of 260,000 men which leaves in the hereditary dominions of the Emperor, but about 50,000 regular troops; but, we underſtand that the frontier troops of Hungaria, and Tranſylvania are forming conſiderable bodies; about 27,000 quintals weight of cloathing for our army upon the Rhine, has been ſent thither from the 1ſt. of Sept. to the 20th. of October laſt.

It is the general wiſh here, that the war may be diſcontinued, as the people are beginning to murmur aloud at the conſequences, which have already reſulted from the preſent hoſtilities.

LONDON, November 14.
The American Funds have riſen conſiderably in value, ſince their Government has declared its determination to obſerve a ſtrict neutrality.

A French ſhip of the line of 80 guns, two frigates and a corvette, beſides ſeveral ſail of merchant ſhips, which are riding in the port of Tunis, are expected to be ſoon taken by our Fleet in the Mediterranean.

A detachment of ſhips of the line from Ld. Hood's Fleet, conſiſting of the Courageux and Alcide of 74 and the Ardent of 64 guns each, have bombarded a Fort at St. Florentz, in the iſland of Corſica.

The reſult of this attack is as yet unknown. Seven or eight men were killed on board the Ardent, one on board the Courageux, and her firſt lieutenant, Mr. Shels, who was killed by a ſhot from the Fort.

November 16.

The fate of Madame Elizabeth of France, we fearfully apprehend, is approaching to a ſpeedy deciſion. She has already been denounced in the Jacobin Club; a ſymptom which has hitherto, in almoſt every inſtance, proved fatal. The principal charges againſt her are, that ſhe accompanied her brother in his flight to Varennes, and that ſhe gave her advice and direction to all Counter-Revolutionary proceedings.

Among the leading men, Robeſpierre has been frequently pointed out as one who eſpouſes Egalite faction, and uſed to be admitted to his nocturnal parties at Monceaux and Reincy.

That matchleſs monſter Egalite, is now no more. This wretch, tho' with a heart the worſt that ever man was curſed with, poſſeſsed the moſt boundleſs ambition, but had not a mind capable of carrying into effect any brilliant plan to arrive at his object. He never once acted ingenuouſly, but through the means of various docile inſtruments, he aſpired to the Throne, while he affected to embrace the principles of Democracy. The Guillotine has ſo far done juſtice, and the Convention, by ſeizing on his extenſive domains, will find a valuable ſource to proſecute the war. His rental before the Revolution, amounted to 150,000l. ſterl. per annum.

Egalité has left behind him, four children, three ſons and a daughter. The eldeſt ci-devant Duc de Chartres, eſcaped with Dumourier; the other two ſons, whoſe titles were the Duc de Montpenſier, and Count de Beaujolais, are priſoners, having been arreſted with the other members of the Bourbon family. Madamoiſelle D'Orleans, is with Madame Genlis, the wife of Sillery, now in Switzerland. What connection there was between Orleans and Sillery does not appear, any more than their guilt; it is only remarkable, that on the trial of Sillery, his being the confidant of Orleans, was mentioned as his chief crime; as on the trial of the latter, the chief imputation was, his being the friend of Sillery! this action and re-action of imputed criminality, is not the leaſt curious circumſtance that diſtinguiſhes the juriſprudence of the new tribunal.

INDIA.
By the Daneſbourg, who left the Malabar coaſt early in May, we learn, that the Mahratta pirates have, among other depredations, near Bombay, taken five Engliſh trading merchantmen.

They had the audacity to attack the Surat Caſtle, a very large ſhip, but were beaten off, after having dangerouſly wounded her Captain whoſe name is Lowry.

One French veſſel has fallen a prey to theſe deſperadoes.

Admiral Cornwallis, in the Minerva, was expected on the Bombay coaſts, when little doubt was entertained that his exertions would ſoon put a ſtop to the hitherto too ſucceſsful ravages of theſe lawleſs people.

The Dutch were ſtraining every nerve at the Cape, in July, in fortifying the place, and preparing for defence, particularly at Falſe Bay.

Congreſs of the United States.

IN SENATE,

Tueſday, January 21ſt. 1794.

The following written meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Dandridge his ſecretary.

United States, January 20th. 1794.
Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the
Houſe of Repreſentatives,

Having already laid before you a letter of the 16th of Auguſt 1793, from the Secretary of State to our Miniſter at Paris, ſtating the conduct and urging the recal of the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France; I now communicate to you, that his conduct has been unequivocally diſapproved; and that the ſtrongeſt aſſurances have been given, that his recal ſhould be expedited without delay.

G. WASHINGTON.

The meſſage was read.

Ordered, That it lie on file.

The memorial of the people called Quakers, from the yearly meeting held at Rhode Iſland for New England, in the year 1793, was preſented and read, praying Congreſs to exerciſe the authority veſted in them by the conſtitution, for the ſuppreſſion of the ſlave trade.

Ordered, That this petition lie on the table.

The petition of Jacob Milligan was preſented and read, praying compenſation for loſſes ſuſtained, whilſt in the ſervice of the United States.

Ordered, That this petition lie on the table.

The following written meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary.

United States, January 21ſt, 1794.
Gentlemen of the Senate, and of
the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

It is with ſatisfaction that I announce to you, that the alterations which have been made by law in the original plan for raiſing a duty on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and on ſtills, co-operating with better information, have had a conſiderable influence in obviating the difficulties, which have embarraſſed that branch of the public revenue. But the obſtacles which have been experienced, though leſſened, are not yet entirely ſurmounted, and it would ſeem that ſome further legiſ- ſefully be ſuper-added; which leads me to recall the attention of Congreſs to the ſubject. Among the matters, which may demand regulation, is the effect, in point of organization, produced by the ſeparation of Kentucky from the ſtate of Virginia; and the ſituation, with regard to the law of the territories north-weſt and ſouth-weſt of the Ohio.

The laws reſpecting light houſe eſtabliſhments require as a condition of their permanent maintenance, at the expence of the United States, a complete ceſſion of ſoil and juriſdiction. The ceſſions of different ſtates having been qualified with a reſervation of the right of ſerving legal proceſs within the ceded juriſdiction, are underſtood to be inconcluſive, as annexing a qualification not conſonant with the terms of the law. I preſent this circumſtance to the view of Congreſs, that they may judge whether any alteration ought to be made.

As it appears to be conformable with the intention of the "ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States north-weſt of the river Ohio," although it is not expreſsly directed, that the laws of that territory ſhould be laid before Congreſs, I now tranſmit to you a copy of ſuch, as have been paſſed from July to December 1792, incluſive; being the laſt which have been received by the Secretary of State.

G. WASHINGTON.

The meſſage and copy of laws referred to were read.

Ordered, That this meſſage lie for conſideration.

On motion,

Ordered, That Mr. Bradley, Mr. Livermore and Mr. Brown, be a committee to take into conſideration the laws paſſed in the territory of the United States north-weſt of the river Ohio, from July to December 1792 incluſive, and report thereon to the Senate.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Wedneſday, Jan. 22d. 1793.

The Vice-Preſident laid before the Senate ſundry communications from the Secretary for the department of war, reſpecting a treaty of peace lately concluded by James Seagrove, agent for Indian affairs, on behalf of the United States, with the chiefs and warriors on behalf of the Creek Indians.

The papers communicated were read.

Ordered, That they lie on the table.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the Senate took into conſideration the motion made the 16th inſt. That the doors of the Senate chamber "ſhould remain open, whilſt the Senate ſhall be ſitting in a legiſlative and judiciary capacity."

On motion,

It was agreed to poſtpone the conſideration of this ſubject to this day fortnight.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Thurſday, Jan. 23d. 1794.

On motion by Mr. Cabot, that a committee be appointed to conſider of the expediency of allowing the drawback on the re-exportation of goods, wares and merchandize, from ports other than thoſe into which they were firſt imported, and to report a bill for that purpoſe, if they ſhall think it proper,

Ordered, That this motion lie for conſideration.

The following written meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Dandridge his ſecretary.

United States, 22d. Jan. 1794.
Gentlemen of the Senate, and of
the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I forward to you extracts from the laſt advices from our Miniſter in London; as being connected with communications already made.

G. WASHINGTON.

The meſſage and extracts were read.

Ordered, That they lie for conſideration.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Lambert, in the abſence of Mr. Beckley their clerk, detained by ſickneſs:

"Mr. Preſident, The Houſe of Repreſentatives have paſſed a bill, entitled,—"An act for completing and better ſupporting the military eſtabliſhment of the United States," in which they deſire the concurrence of the Senate."—And he withdrew.

The bill was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the 2d. reading.

(To be Continued.)

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

January 16.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions.

Mr. GOODHUE,

Mr. Chairman, the propoſitions now before us having been conſidered by ſeveral gentleman, who have already ſpoken, and who have given ſuch a particular detail of calculations, I ſhall confine myſelf to ſome general obſervations on the ſubject.

The gentleman from Maryland, has made an obſervation, which ſtruck me very forcibly as applied to the ſubject before us, becauſe it is a maxim to which all mankind have aſſented and upon which all mankind continually practiſe, it was this, "*there is no Friendſhip in Trade,*" and it may be added as a neceſſary conſequence, there ought to be no Hatred in Trade. By following a path founded upon ſo obvious a maxim, as the foregoing, we may be ſure of a right guide, but if we deviate from it, we are in danger of being led into unforeſeen error and miſchief. It is unqueſtionably our duty to attend to the Navigation and Commerce of our country, and give it every proper encouragement which time and circumſtances admit, this has ever been my wiſh and my conduct.

This object ſo important and deſirable muſt be effected by fixed principles and regulations, ſuch as giving our veſſels a decided preference in our own ports above the ſhips of every other nation whatever, by paying leſs tonnage and other duties; by ſuffering no foreign ſhips to bring into the United States the productions of any other country, than the one to which they belong; and by prohibiting foreign ſhips from coming to the United States from thoſe places where our own ſhips are prohibited.

Theſe are the fixed principles and regulations by one or all of which our navigation and commerce can only be promoted, and muſt never be deviated from, when adopted in favor of any one nation whatever—unleſs, it be in return for ſome ſpecial advantage granted to us by any particular nation as an equivalent. Hitherto, onr government has proceeded to diſtinguiſh foreign ſhips, only by making them pay greater tonnage and duties than our own. If circumſtances required it and the time is judged a ſeaſonable one, I ſhall be willing to proceed further.

Let us examine what advantages, we enjoy in conſequence of any commercial treaties we have already formed—for the propoſitions before us, are propoſed to affect only thoſe nations with whom we have no treaties. We have commercial treaties with Pruſſia, Sweden, France and Holland, and in the dominions of neither of thoſe powers, have our ſhips or the produce of this country (except in the ſingle article of our Oil in France) been admitted on any more favorable terms than the ſhips or produce of any other nation, and for this obvious reaſon becauſe our treaties only enſure the advantages they may grant to the moſt favored nation; and being circumſtanced in ſuch a manner as not judging it for their intereſt, to diſtinguiſh any one by its favors—we are left only in the enjoyment of a trade with them on the terms common to all other nations—This being the caſe, I would not give one farthing to have like treaties formed with every other nation, for they have not been and never can be of any ſervice to us—if we expect to derive any advantage from commercial treaties, we muſt ſtipulate for ſome certain good, for ſome other good which we may grant them in return.

But it is ſaid, Mr. Chairman, we are particularly injured by the commercial reſtrictions of Great Britain—the fact is, we enjoy in our trade with that country, all the advantages of commerce and in ſome inſtances greater, than they grant to any other nation. Our pot aſh and ſeveral other articles pay a leſs duty in Great Britain than the like articles do from any other country, and in no inſtance do I believe they pay greater. Our ſhips are allowed generally, to carry to Great Britain and Ireland the productions of this country on the ſame terms their own ſhips do. We have alſo free admiſſion into their extenſive territories in India; where they prohibit the ſhips of their own country, unleſs they belong to their India company.

It is true our commerce is cramped by a refuſal of our ſhips into their colonies of Nova-Scotia, Canada, Newfoundland, their Weſt India iſlands, which is the only evil of a commercial kind, we have to complain of in their regulations. But this is not an evil in conſequence of diſtinguiſhing us from any other nation;—they deny that privilege to all others, and it has taken effect as it relates to us in conſequence of our becoming an independent nation. The evil of being prohibited their colonies ariſes from the exiſting circumſtances of things—their contiguity to the United States, compels them to carry on a conſiderable trade with us for ſupplies, and in which it is but juſt we ſhould be partakers, and if we mean to redreſs this evil, we ſhould point out meaſures to that object—and ſay, no foreign ſhips ſhall come to the United States, from any place, where our ſhips are prohibited, or, if they do come, they ſhould come under ſome peculiar diſadvantages—this would be meeting the evil direct.

If we raiſe the duties on their manufactures imported into this country, as is propoſed by the reſolutions now under conſideration, with a view of compelling them to be more liberal in their commercial arrangements with us, we ſhall ſurely miſs our aim—for it is certain France in her preſent ſituation is by no means able to ſupply us, whatever ſhe may do hereafter. No other country, at preſent, but Great Britain can ſupply us—it therefore follows, undeniably, if ſuch be the fact, that if we import their goods and lay an additional duty on them, the blow aimed at them will fall on us, by raiſing the price to the conſumers in this country equal to the propoſed additional duty.

It is ſaid the chief of the foreign tonnage that comes to this country, is Britiſh, and this is an evil; if our object is to promote our own navigation, I ſhould ſuppoſe the evil conſiſted in having our trade ſo much carried on in foreign bottoms, and not as belonging to one or another foreign nation; and if we meant further to encourage our navigation, we ought to raiſe the tonnage duty on all foreign ſhipping—this would be coming to the object. But how comes it we have ſo many more Britiſh ſhips than others—have we granted them a monopoly? or may not the ſhips of every other nation come here on the ſame terms they do?—the reaſon then why there are ſo many more Britiſh than other foreign ſhips which come here, is not becauſe we have encouraged it by any regulations we have adopted, but becauſe they are a more enterpriſing commercial people than their neighbors, and from other cauſes which will ever influence and direct commerce.

It is alſo mentioned that a conſiderable part of the products of this country ſhipped to Great-Britain, is not conſumed there, but re-ſhipped to other countries, and that we ought to make ſuch regulations as that ſuch exceſs ſhould paſs directly to the country where they are conſumed, without their firſt going through Great-Britain.

I ſhould think it ſtrange if any one was to refuſe ſelling an article, becauſe he underſtood the perſon who wanted to purchaſe it, would not be the conſumer, but he would afterwards ſell it to another—this would not certainly influence, and ought not. Let us examine and ſee whether our navigation has received any encouragement by the regulations already adopted by this government—In 1790, our navigation was but little more than one half of all the tonnage entered in the United States; in 1791, it was three-fifths, and in 1792 it was nearly two-thirds. Foreign tonnage has actually decreaſed ſince that period 14,000 tons, while ours has increaſed 171,000 tons.—If the increaſe is not ſufficient, then we muſt increaſe the tonnage duty on foreign ſhipping, and take ſuch other meaſures as I have hinted at to promote the object; though, I confeſs, ſuch is our delicate ſituation at this time, I am inclined to believe experiments are hazardous; and I ſhould be ſtrongly apprehenſive, if we paſs any reſtrictive laws at this time, that ſhall affect Great-Britain only, as is the avowed object of the reſolutions before us, ſuch is her cloſe alliance with moſt of the European nations, and eſpecially with Spain, that ſhe will be fully able to influence ſome of them at leaſt, and Spain in particular (who is not very friendly) to be aſſociated with her in any counter regulations ſhe may think proper to purſue by way of retaliation.

Mr. Clark differed from many members who had ſpoken before him, in the view they took of the ſubject; he conceived, it ought to be conſidered in a political light. We had many wrongs to complain of and we ſhould endeavor to obtain redreſs; the Engliſh have violated our treaty, juſt after it was ratified, by taking away our negroes, and ſince by holding our poſts; they have alſo ſet the ſavages on our backs and have not they let looſe the Algerines upon us? Shall we ſit ſtill and bear it. How can we help it, it is aſked? They will retaliate we are told. How retaliate? will they refuſe to ſell us their manufactures? He remembered that even in old times, an non-importation agreement made them repeal their ſtamp act. We have ſurely as well now as we had then a right not to buy their goods; we dont want to cram our proviſions down their throats or to force them to buy our lumber. During the non-importation agreement, we did not periſh with cold; we found even then that among ourſelves we could make wherewith to clothe ourſelves; we are ſurely as able to do it now. We then gained our point, we ſhould now be much more powerful with the ſame weapon; many of her manufacturers are already ſtarving for want of employment. We ſhould add greatly to their diſtreſs, and ſoon bring the government to their ſenſes, and they will be glad to enter into a commercial treaty with us.

The balance of trade with Great-Britain is much againſt us, and by carrying to Portugal and Spain what we ſend to them we ſhould receive caſh in return. France will not always be in a ſtorm, and a ſupply of the manufactured articles we want may ſoon be received from that quarter.

He did not ſee to what purpoſe calculations three hours long had been brought forward. It was very well for merchants to calculate in their counting houſes; but he conceived the Legiſlature ſhould determine the queſtion upon political conſiderations. He concluded by remarking, that he believed by this time the commit-

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Orthography and Orthoepy ...
on the mode of teaching the Deaf, or Surd | *Solicited.*

see must pretty clearly see that he was in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. Smith, (M.) rose, especially to make some reply to an observation which had fallen from a member from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Findley) yesterday. That gentleman had remarked, that those merchants who were not dependent on foreign credit but on their own capital were in favor of the resolutions. He was not surprized, he said, that merchants at first view should approve of them; he owned, that at first view he was under that impression; but he was unwilling to make up his mind before a mature investigation of the subject, and he believed, that those very merchants would be of his opinion did they take the pains he had taken to be well informed. The last resolution in particular, he remarked, is well calculated to bias those who had suffered from piratical spoliations, he had felt an impression from it, for he was liable like other men to be warped by interest, he imagined; he had suffered severely from those depredations, tho' the gentleman from Pennsylvania seemed to insinuate, (and he found that what he had said was so understood out of doors) that he was one of those merchants who traded upon British credit; yet, he had lost as much by those spoliations as that gentleman would think a handsome fortune for his son.

Mr. Findley assured the gentleman that his observation was a general one and that he had no eye to what might be his mercantile situation.

Mr. Smith said, that knowing the cap did not fit him he should not have taken it up if he had not heard whispers of its being intended for him. There was however a time when it would have fitted him. He sacrificed his fortune in the service of his country, when strugling for independence; when that boon was obtained, his industry and commercial enterprize alone remained; these assisted by that credit so much deprecated enabled him to make another, and to be in a situation again to serve his country. The character of merchants is generally not properly appreciated, they are considered as interested and narrow minded. These are not the characteristic features of the American merchant at least. He passed a handsome encomium on their general information, and enterprize.

He was not surprized, he said, to hear that some merchants should advocate the resolutions; if they affected the credit we are able to obtain in Great-Britain, the merchant of great capital only could trade, a compleat commercial aristocracy would be established. Young men with small capitals, would not be able to embark in trade, the wealthy trader would engross the whole, and instead of 10 per cent now received, 25 would be extorted. It is no hardship to the young trader to make use of British capital paying an interest of 5 per cent when he could borrow the money no where else, and must remain idle without it.

He concluded by a few general observations on the balance of trade and the propriety of permitting commerce to find its own level. *To be continued.*

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, January 15.

We are told that the following melancholly event took place yesterday: A son of Mr. Cox, the celebrated Architect, in viewing a wild Panther, which a shew-man had in his possession, in Medford, was suddenly seized by the voracious animal, and his head and face torn in so shocking a manner, that his death would be a consolation to his desponding relatives. The strength of the animal was so great, that 5 persons could hardly disengage its teeth and claws from the unhappy victim of its rage. It is hoped the Legislature will provide by law, for the security of the lives of people, that if persons will endeavor to obtain money, by the shew of wild beasts, that they may be properly confined in cages.

EASTON, (Maryland)

The following passage, from a very celebrated writer, with some exceptions to the words *Monarchs* and *Throne*, because the science of government is better understood at this time of day, may be considered as applicable to the present unhappy state of our *Gallic Friends* and their enemies, from whence we may venture to predict their happy transition from error to *Truth*, and from anarchy to good government founded on the true principles of *Liberty* and *Equality*.

"The violent shock between a mass of errors useful to the free, and powerful, and the truths so important to the many and the weak, with the fermentation of passions excited on that occasion, are productive of infinite evils to unhappy mortals. In the study of history, whose principal periods, after certain intervals, much resemble each other, we frequently find, in the necessary passage from obscurity of ignorance to the light of philosophy, and from tyranny to liberty, its natural consequence, one generation sacrificed to the happiness of the next. But when this flame is extinguished, and the world delivered from its evils, truth, after a very slow progress, sits down with monarchs on the throne, and is worshipped in the assemblies of nations.—Shall we then believe, that light diffused among the people is more destructive than darkness, and that the knowledge of the relation of things can ever be fatal to mankind!"

NEW-YORK, January 24.

The Times, a London paper, of Nov. 14, says—"Thomas Paine has left Paris and sailed for America, the asylum for all emigrant politicians."

It having been mentioned in the daily papers, "that a child had presented a forged check at the Branch Bank, and received thereon 50 dollars: We are authorised to say—That this Child was a stout, cunning lad, who had probably forged the check himself, and who, on presenting it, and being closely questioned, attempted to fly, but was pursued, taken, carried before the Mayor and committed to gaol—No money was paid on the check.

Extract of a letter from London, to an Anglo-American merchant in this city.

London, Sept. 30, 1793.

"Your excellent letter, containing a very pleasing account of your reception in America, together with your general observations on the noble simplicity of republican manners, and the beauties of the country, raised in my mind a set of feelings more ardent and more sublime than I had felt for some time—for you well know the miserable din and clang of politics which constantly assault our ears, and crucify our feelings here—our best faces grin but a ghastly smile, compared with yours.

"I observe your mind, (so accustomed to political investigation) feels a generous expanse in that clime which is congenial to your nature. I cannot consider you as an Exotic in America, you are a Native of that pure air of freedom which they breathe. Your interview with the President George Washington, must have afforded you the most exalted pleasure—I recognized in the true features that illustrious man, whose character throws into shade most of the splendid names in the world, and I formed a wish to enjoy the same gratification at some future period.

"I think I witness the noble simplicity of your public assemblies in that rational and dignified method of business you so well describe: disdaining the Imposture and Artifice of some European governments, they never feel what is called the State Necessity of practising them. One of the peculiar excellencies of your government is, that it affords few temptations to alienate the Governors from their duty, and few means of rendering corruption palatable to the Governed. In the present imperfect state of man, we must produce virtue by destroying the allurements of vice. I apply this remark to our political systems—remember the infamy of Election Jobs in a country you once knew—not only the Elected but the Electors become corrupt: they like the poison that corrodes their own vitals; there is action and reaction of vice between government and the people, which produces a Body of Iniquity that pollutes the whole land. The excellence of your constitutions will, I doubt not, produce opposite effects—the opportunity of debasing each other will seldom occur.

"I am far from supposing that in an Improved state of Society such comparatively low motives to public virtue will be necessary. The relative duties of society I trust will be so well understood, the ideas of general justice so strong in the human character, and the divine principle of doing to others as we wish they should do unto us, be so operative that the practice of it will be universal. At present we are only Children in practical Knowlidge, and Babes in the Practice of it. The great principle, that the Only end of good government is the Happiness of the Governed, will, like the sea of eternal truth, eventually swallow up the streams of error and corruption, and produce a sum total of human felicity not yet to be calculated.

"You taste at present a happy Earnest of this felicity in America, and I know of no country more likely to realize these enjoyments. The providence of God, soon after its discovery, pointed it out as an asylum for those brave and prosecuted Worthies, of whom Europe was not worthy—again you are a witness and a partaker of the same benefits communicated by that happy country. ALL HAIL! America, blessed are thy friendly shores that welcome the oppressed Sons of Freedom! blessed is the memory of those Citizens whose blood purchased its independence! blessed be that hand who raised up and preserved one distinguished Patriot through that arduous contest to conduct her to the joys of peace and good government! We may justly anticipate the prospect of seeing thy extensive climes explored and peopled by unnumbered millions, all under the dominion of that Prince, whose gospel speaks peace on earth and goodwill towards men!

"Aristocracies and Heirarchies already stand aghast to hear that your country affords such benefits to man without Their benign influence. To hear the wild and arrogant boasts of some respecting their particular constitutions; you would think that nature would not yield her accustomed bounties but where They exist; and yet I understand Your rivers flow, and the earth holds not Back her increase.

"I congratulate your country on the accession of learning and talents which it will receive by the arrival of Mr. Cooper, late of Manchester: He has sailed, and I suppose will soon be with you; and I believe Dr. Priestley is fully determined to cross the Atlantic in the spring.—What a number of wise and virtuous citizens will America receive from the late persecutions! They will doubtless add much to its wealth and prosperity. I say to you, not with the authority, but with the language of an apostle, SALUTE THE BRETHREN.

"With respect to the general complexion of affairs, you will discover that from the public prints, better than I can detail them. The misery, though Very great, does not seem sufficient to produce much wisdom.. All ministerial cries are still echoed by *John Bull*—indeed he had so committed himself into the hands of the minister, that his Pride forbids complaint. Horrida bella is still pursued with unabating fury, and apparently, far from a termination—Surely, This Blood shall be required at their heads!"

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated January 21.

"A Wealthy Planter of St. Domingo, arrived here three days ago from Havana, declares, that 6,500 Troops, of the Spanish Line, had arrived at that port, two days before he left it, and that he saw the whole of them disembark. These forces are destined to co-operate immediately, with their Allies the British, against the French, on the Island of St. Domingo."

PHILADELPHIA,
JANUARY 28.

From Correspondents.

AN EXTRACT.

IT has been remarked, and probably with a degree of truth, that some of the people who have but lately made their escape from the bondage of the Old Countries and Governments of Europe, to this land of liberty, are more disposed to licentiousness, while they shew a greater desire to dictate to the Americans about the affairs of government, than perhaps any other set of men in the United States. Admiting this is the case, *a correspondent* wishes to know, from whence arises such inconsistency? and if, at the same time, that it is an evidence of their vanity, it does not also prove that their minds, their manners, and habits, as yet partake of the government under which they were formed; and that liberty under a Republic, is a happiness which such men are not immediately capable of enjoying, even supposing them to be worthy of it—whether they are not apt to play the tyrant in their manner and conversation, while their clamours respecting liberty are purposely carried to an extreme, *lest we should suspect their sincerity.*

Our consistent faction sometimes make a racket about European connections.—We have nothing to do, say they, with their foolish wars, their waste of blood and money—Let America court peace; foreign examples are not adapted to the rules of our policy, to the purity of our morals.

This was the cant when it could be turned against any of the measures of the general government—Witness the scandalout style of last winter's publications.

The last six months produced events, which obliged the very same faction to alter their note.

Behold France—her cause is our cause, said they. We must connect ourselves closely with France. Her minister, the same good man who has done so much not only to excite a war, but to wage it, says, Form a family compact with France—the faction cries Amen. Our purity of morals will be doubly refined by the imitation of French examples; we shall become lambs for innocence.

Good men and true! mark it well—that the faction who pretend to be the friends of the people, and who expect to prove that they are such, by shewing that they are enemies of their government—these men change their note at least once a year.

Peace, peace, say they, when our frontiers and sea-coasts and vessels are to be defended against the Indians and Algerines. Spirit, decision, European connections, is the cry, when other projects are to be prosecuted.

It is a fact well known, says a correspondent, that a very serious alarm took place last Summer in London, among the American merchants, on account of a rumor that hostile measures were impending on the part of Great-Britain, against this country—That alarm afterwards subsided; and many letters from that country published several weeks since, announced that it was in consequence of the Proclamation of Neutrality.

From a Newbern Paper.

We hear from Fayetteville that his excellency Richard Dobbs Spaight, Esq. has been re-elected governor of this state for the next year.

The hon. James Coor, Wm. M'Clure, Joseph Brickle. Thos. Brown, ——— Armstead, John Branch, and Richard Nixon are appointed counsellors of state.

The next general Assembly will sit in compliance with the ordinance of the convention in the city of Raleigh.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

THE extract of a letter from London, dated November 2d, 1793, published in your's and Mr. Brown's Gazette of last evening, is a manifest and palpable fabrication, made up in this city, by some British agent or partizan, with a design to deceive members of Congress, and mislead the public mind on the subject of Mr. Madison's propositions, now depending before the House of Representatives; in proof of this, it is only necessary to remark, on the circumstance of the supposed letter writer's knowledge of Mr. Pinckney's (the American Minister) remonstrance to the British Court, on the subject of *hostile measures resolved on*, (as the letter writer says) *by that Court against the United States*, when it is known by Mr. Pinckney's correspondence now before Congress, that no such circumstance ever occurred—And *surely* if the President of the United States ever knew of such a circumstance, he would not have failed to communicate it to Congress—he has not done so, and therefore, falsehood is stamped on every word of the extract in question.

Let it be also remarked, that the said extract contains a direct censure against the conduct of the President of the United States, for having withheld from Congress information so important and material for them to know. TRUTH.

Philad. 28th Jan. 1794.

*** *This day's proceedings of Congress are unavoidably omitted.*

☞ "*Justice,*" must excuse the omission of his performance—"*The whole of the petitioners* seem insensible to the calls of mercy, justice and humanity"—"The eternal declamation of a set of hair-brained enthusiasts" "Screech Owls"—"Heavenly ranters and holy mad men"—"Holy batterics" &c. are phrases which occur in his Speculation—and are not only irrelative to the *merits* of the question—but will not perhaps be justified by one candid advocate for the Theatre.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

TRIAL CONDEMNATION AND EXECUTION OF BRISSOT.

And the other arrested Deputies.

The following are the charges againſt Briſſot and his accomplices, contained in the Act of Accuſation preſented to the National Convention by Amar, in the name of the Committee of General Safety:

Briſſot, Agent to the Police under Kings, diſgraced on account of his baſe intrigues under the ancient government of Vigilance of the Commons of Paris, in the beginning of the Revolution, through the credit of La Fayette, has for a long time paſt proſtituted his pen and his public duty in favour of that General, whoſe reſignation he repreſented as a public calamity, and has at all times ſhewn himſelf an enemy to the popular Societies.

He went to the Jacobins to prepare the ruin of the Colonies, to bring forward the day of the Champ de Mars, where the beſt patriots were aſſaſſinated by order of La Fayette, and to preach up war with a view to deſtroy the then infant liberty of the nation.

At the Legiſlative Aſſembly he coaleſced with Condorcet and the Girondiſts, who only contrived to gain the favour of the People on occaſions of ſmall importance, with a view to abandon them on great ones.

The Court made uſe of their influence to declare war at a moment when the armies and the fortified places were in a ſtate of abſolute want, or entruſted to traitors choſen by a perjured King. They protected Narbonne, the Miniſter, whom all France accuſed of the meaſures taken to render this war fatal to liberty; and in their Journals they calumniated the Patriots who had the courage to reſiſt them.—They defended Dietriſch, convicted of being an accomplice with La Fayette, and of having offered to give up Straſbourg; and while the Chiefs of that faction protected the conſpirators and traitorous Generals, the patriotic ſoldiers were proſcribed, and the volunteers of Paris ſent to be butchered.

During the time we were ſurrounded by the ſatellites of deſpots, when the court was going to open the gates of France to them, after having cauſed the intrepid defenders of Liberty to be murdered at Paris, Briſſot and his accomplices did all they could to counteract the generous efforts of the people, and to ſave the tyrant During and after the unhappy inſurrection of the 10th of Auguſt, they endeavoured to prevent the abdication of Louis the XVI. and to preſerve to him the crown.

In the night of the 10th of Auguſt, Petion, ſhut up in the Thuilleries, conſulted with the ſatellites of tyrants, the plan to maſſacred the people, and gave orders to Manlet, commander of the national guards, to let the people come in, and then to cannonade them in the rear. A few days before Genſonne and Vergniaud engaged to defend Louis XVI. on condition that the three Miniſters, Roland, Clavier, and Servan were recalled.

Petion and La Source made uſe of all their means to ſend the federates from Paris Briſſot, Kerſaint and Reuver, according to the letters found in the Thuilleries, gave bad advice to the Tyrant, and in defiance of the laws, they dared to ſolicit places in the Miniſtry, under a promiſe to extend the deſtructive authorities of the deſpot.

The project to overturn the foundation of the Republic, and to murder the friends of liberty, was put in practice in the legiſlative aſſembly, by Briſſot, in his inſidious harangue on the 20th July 1792, oppoſing the abdication of the throne We have ſeen Briſſot and his accomplices Republicans under monarchy, and Royaliſts under the Republic; always conſtant in their deſigns to ruin the French nation, and to abandon it to its enemies. At the time the hypocritical tyrant, Louis the XVI. came into the Aſſembly to accuſe the people, whoſe maſſacre he had prepared, Vergniaud like a true accomplice of the tyrant, told him, "that the aſſembly held it to be one of their moſt ſacred duties, to maintain all conſtituted authorities, and conſequently that of royalty.

When the attorney general, Raderer, came to announce with the accent of grief, that the citizens in inſurrection had taken the reſolution not to ſeparate till the Aſſembly had pronounced the forfeiture of the Crown, Preſident Vergniaud ſilenced the applauſes from the galleries by telling them, that they violated the laws in obſtructing the freedom of opinion, and he told Raderer, that the aſſembly was going to take into immediate conſideration, the propoſal which he, Vergniaud, had made, ſhewing the neceſſity of preſerving the exiſtence of the King.

Kerſaint ſeconded the motion. Geradet propoſed to liberate Mandat, who was arreſted for having given orders to fire on the people; or in the event that that commander was no more, to ſend a deputation of twelve Girondiſt Members, authoriſed to chooſe his ſucceſſor, in order by this means to keep the public force at the diſpoſitions of that miſchievous function.

In that memorable ſitting of the 10th of Auguſt the Girondiſt chiefs, Vergniaud, Guadet, and Genſonne, took by turns the Chair, and went to the galleries to ſlacken the energy of the people, and to ſave Royalty, under the ſhield of the pretended Conſtitution. They ſpoke of nothing but obedience to the conſtitutional Laws, to theſe Citizens that came to the Bar to protect their newly acquired Liberty.

When the Municipality came to invite the Aſſembly to ſend the proces-verbal of the great operations of the 10th of Auguſt, in order to prevent the calumnies of the enemies of liberty, Guadet interrupted the members who made that demand, by making a motion to recommend anew to the Magiſtrates the execution of the laws. He blamed the council of the Commune for having confined Petion in his own houſe; though they did it in order to render it impoſſible for that impoſtor to make even inſurrection ſubſervient to act againſt liberty

When a deputation from the ſuburb St. Antoine [illegible] announce the civic affliction of the widows and children maſſacred on that day, the perfidious Guadet coolly anſwered them. "That the aſſembly hoped to reſtore public tranquillity and the reign of the laws."

Vergniaud, in the name of the extraordinary commiſſion, directed by that faction, propoſed the ſuſpenſion of the King, who had been dethroned by the people, as a ſimple conſervatory act of royalty: and ſeemed greatly affected at the events which had ſaved the country, and operated the ruin of the tyrants. He oppoſed Chondieu's motion, tending to exclude from the Convention the members of both the Legiſlative and Conſtituent Aſſemblies: and with the ſame cunning he prevented the regiſters of the Civil Liſt from being depoſited on the able

Guadet wiſhed to have a Governor named to the ſon of the late King, whom he called the Prince Royal. Briſſot and his accomplices always affected to invoke the literal execution of the conſtitution, while the people in the name of the martyrs who fell before the Caſtle of the Thuilleries, demanded the complete overthrow of the tyrant.

Virgniaud oppoſed this demand, ſaying, that the people of Paris were but a ſection of the Empire, and affected to oppoſe it in this manner to the Department. He likewiſe reſiſted the petition made by the commons to put the tyrant under arreſt. He uſed all his efforts with Briſſot, Petion and Manuel, to get Louis XVI. confined in the Luxembourg, from whence it would have been eaſier for him to eſcape, than out of the Tower of the Temple.

Genſonne and Gaudet had the ſervility to publiſh, at different times, that Louis XVI had commanded the Swiſs not to fire upon the people.—From that time, the leaders of the Girondiſts, (Department of Bourdeaux), cotupelled to praiſe the events of the 10th of Auguſt, continued, notwithſtanding, to undermine the Republic. They publiſhed the ſevereſt ſatires againſt the commons and People of Paris, and in general againſt all thoſe who contributed to the deſtruction of monarchy. Roland's houſe was filled with packets of libels, which were to be diſtributed among the people, and ſent into the Departmentss

Theſe guilty men protected all the conſpirators, favoured the progreſs of Brunſwick with all their power, and were the agents of the Engliſh faction which has exerted ſo fatal an influence during the courſe of our Revolution. Carra was in league with certain characters of the Court of Berlin. In his Journal Politique of the 25th of Auguſt, 1791, he formed a wiſh, on account of the marriage of the Duke of York with the Princeſs of Pruſſia, "that the Duke might become Grand Duke of Belgium, with all the powers of the king of the French." While Brunſwick was preparing to decide the fate of the French nation by the force of arms, Carra in the ſame Journal repreſented him as a great commander, the greateſt politician, the moſt amiable Prince in Europe, formed to be the reſtorer of liberty in all nations. He publiſhed, that the Duke, on his arrival at Paris, would go to the Jacobins & put on the red cap, in order to intereſt the people in favour of this ſatellite of tyrants. Finally, Carra was ſo audacious as to propoſe openly to the Jacobins, for the Duke of York to be King of the French.

From theſe and many other facts too tedious to mention, there reſults, that Carra and his aſſociates were iniquitous and deep diſſemblers, penſioned by England, Pruſſia, and Holland, to enable a Prince of that family which rules over theſe countries, to obtain the crown of France. This ſame Carra, together with Sillery, the diſhonored confident of a contemptible Prince, was ſent by the then reigning faction to Dumourier, to compleat that treaſon which ſaved the almoſt ruined army of the Pruſſian deſpot. Dumourier came ſuddenly to Paris to concert with Briſſot, Petion, Guadet, Genſonne, and Carra, the perfidicu expedition into the Auſtrian Netherlands, which he undertook when the Pruſſian army waſting away by contagious diſorders, was peaceably retiring—while the French army was burning with indignation at the inaction in which they were kept

It was not the fault of this ſection, if the motion often made by Carra to receive Brunſwick at Paris, was not realized. He mediated in the beginning of September 1792, to deliver up this city without means of defence, by flying beyond the river Loire, with the Legiſlative Aſſembly, with the Executive Council, and with the captive King. He was ſupprted in it by Roland, Claviere, and Le Brun, the creatures and inſtruments of Briſſot and his accomplices.

But theſe perfidious Miniſters, having been threatened by one of their colleagues to be denounced to the people, it was then that Carra and Sillery were ſent to Dumourier, to authoriſe this General to negociate with Frederick William to enable this Prince to get out of the kingdom, on condition that he ſhould leave the Netherlands without the ſufficient means of defence, and delivered them up to the numerous and triumphant armies of France.

The calumnious harrangues that were made in the tribunes, were prepared or ſanctioned at Roland's, or in the meetings that were held at Valaze's and Petion's. They propoſed to ſurrender the Convention with a Pretorian guard, under the name of Departmental Force, which was to be the baſis of their fœderal ſyſtem. In the Legiſlative Aſſembly they mentioned a flight beyond the Loire, with the Aſſembly, the Executive Council, the Royal Family, and the public treaſure. Kerſaint, at his return from Sedan, dared to propoſe this project to the Executive Council; and it was ſupported by Roland, Claviere, and Le Brun, the creaturs and inſtruments of Briſſot.

The faction ſtrove to put off the judgment of the tyrant by impeding the diſcuſſion. They appointed a commiſſion of twenty four members to examine the papers found in the Thuilleries, in the guilt of which ſome of theſe members were implicated; and they endeavoured, in concert with Roland, to conceal thoſe which tended to diſcover their tranſaction with the Court They voted for the appeal to the people, which would have been a germ of civil war, and afterwards wanted a reſpite to the judgment.

They inceſſantly repeated, that the Convention could do no good, and that it was not free. Theſe declamations miſled the department, and induced them to form a coalition, which was near being fatal to France.

They patronized an incivic piece, entitled, L'ami des Loix.

On the 14th of January, Barbaroux and his friends had given orders to the battalion of Marſeillois, to ſurround the Convention.

On the 20th, Valadi wrote to the other Deputies—"To-morrow in arms to the Convention—he is a coward who does not appear there."

Briſſot, after the condemnation of Louis Capet, cenſured the Convention, and threatened France with the vengeance of European kings. When it was his object to bring on war, he ſpoke in an oppoſite ſenſe, and treated the downfall of all thrones, and the conqueſt of the univerſe, as the ſport of the French nation. Being the organ of the Diplomatic committee, compoſed almoſt entirely of the ſame faction, he propoſed war ſuddenly againſt England, Holland, and all the powers that had not then declared themſelves.

This faction acted in coalition with perfidious Generals, particularly with Dumourier, Genſonnet held a daily correſpondence with him: Petion was his friend. He avowed himſelf the Counſellor of the Orleans party, and had connection with Sillery and his wife.

After the revolt of Dumourier, Vergniaud, Gaudet, Briſſot and Genſonne, wiſhed to juſtify his conduct to the committee of General Defence, aſſerting that the denunciations made againſt him by the Jacobins and the Mountain were the cauſe of his conduct; and that Dumourier was the protector of the ſound part of the Convention.—This was the party of which Petion, Briſlot, Vergniaud, &c. were the chief and orators.

When Dumourier was declared a traitor by the Convention, Briſſot, in the Patriote Francoiſe, as well as other writers, who were his accomplices, praiſed him, in defiance of the law. As members of the committee of General Defence, they ought to have given information relative to the preparations that were making in La Vendee. The Convention, however, was not made acquainted with them till the war became ſerious.

They armed the Sections where ariſtocracy reigned, againſt thoſe where public ſpirit was triumphant.

They affected to believe that a plot was meditated by the Republicans againſt the National Convention, for the purpoſe of naming the Commiſſion of Twelve, who, in an arbitrary manner, impriſoned the Magiſtrates of the People, and made war againſt the Patriots.

Isnard developed the views of the conſpiracy, when he uſed this atrocious expreſſion: "The aſtoniſhed traveller will ſeek on what banks of the Seine Paris once ſtood. "The Convention diſſolved the commiſſion, which however, returned its functions on its own authority, and continued to act.

The faction, by the addreſſes which it ſent to the departments armed them againſt Paris and the Convention. The death of numbers of Patriots in the ſouthern Departments, and particularly at Marſeilles, where they periſhed on the ſcaffold, was the conſequence of thoſe fatal diviſions in the convention, of which they were the authors. The defection of Marſeilles ſoon produced that of Lyons. This important city became the ſentral point of the counter-revolution in the ſouth. The Republican Municipality was diſperſed by the rebels, and good citizens were maſſacred. Every puniſhment that cruelty could deviſe to encreaſe the torments of death was put in execution. The adminiſtrative bodies were leagued partly with Lyons, and partly with foreign ariſtocrats, and with the emigrants diſperſed through the Swiſs Cantons.

The Cabinet of London afforded life and energy to this rebellious league. Its pretext was the anarchy that reigned at Paris; its leaders, the traitorous deputies of the convention.

Whilſt they made this powerful diverſion in favour of the tyrants united againſt us, La Vendee continued to drink the blood of the Patriots

Carra and Duchael were ſent to this Department in quality of deputies from the National Convention.

Carra publicly exhorted the adminiſtrators of the Maine and Loire to ſend troops againſt Paris. Both theſe deputies were at the ſame time connected with the generals of the combined armies.

Couſtard ſent alſo as a commiſſioner, carried his treaſonable projects to ſuch a length, as even to furniſh ſupplies of proviſions and ſtores to the rebels. The miſion of the parties of this faction ſent to different parts of the Republic, was marked by ſimilar traitorous meaſures.

Perhaps the column of Republican power would ere this, have meaſured its length upon the ground, if the conſpirators had preſerved much longer their inordinate power On the 10th of Auguſt the foundation of the column was laid, on the 31ſt of May, it was preſerved from deſtruction, The accuſed publiſhed a thouſand ſeditious addreſſes a thouſand counter-revolutionary libels, ſuch as that addreſſed by Condoreet, to the Department of the Aiſne. They are the diſgraceful monuments of the treaſon, by which they hoped to involve all France in ruin.

Ducos and Fonfrede formed the flame of the rebellion, by their correſpondence and their ſpeeches, in which they celebrated the virtues of the conſpirators.

Several of theſe conſpirators fled, and diſperſed themſelves through the Departments. They eſtabliſhed there a kind of National Convention, and inveſted the adminiſtration with independant powers; they encircled themſelves with guards and cannon, pillaged the public treaſuries, intercepted proviſions that were on the road to Paris, and ſent them to the revolted inhabitants of the former Province of Britanny. They levied a new army, and gave Wimpſen, degraded by his attachment to tyranny, the command of this army.

They attempted to effect a junction with the rebels of La Vendee, and to ſurrender to the enemy the provinces of Britanny and Normandy.

They deputed aſſaſſins to Paris, to murder the members of the Convention, and particularly Marrat, whoſe deſtruction they had ſolmny ſworn to accompliſh. They put a poignard into the hands of a woman who was recommended to Duperret, by Barbaroux and his accomplices. She was conveyed into the gallery of the convention, by Fauchet; the enemies of France exalted her as a heroine. Petion pronounced her apotheſis at Caen, and threw over the blood-ſtained form of aſſaſſination, the Snowy robe of virtue.

Girey Dupre, the colleague of Briſſot, in the publication of the Patriot Francaiſe, printed at Caen ſeveral ſongs, which invited, in a formal manner, the Citizens of Caen to arm themſelves with poignards, for the purpoſe of ſtabbing three Deputies of the Convention, who were pointed out by name.

Briſſot fled with a lie added to his other crimes. Had he gone to Switzerland, as the falſe paſſport ſtated, it would have been for the purpoſe of exciting a new enemy againſt France.

Cabaud St. Etienne, Robecqui, Duprat, and Antiboul, carried the torch of ſedition into the Department of Le gard and the neighbouring departments. Biroteau, Rouger, and Roland, projected their terrible plots in Lyons where they poured the ample ſtream of Patriotic blood, by attaching to the friends of their country, the appellation af anarchiſts and monopolizers.

At Toulon theſe endeavours were ſucceſsful, and Toulonis now in the hands of the Engliſh. The ſame lot was reſerved for Bourdeaux and Marſeilles. The reigning faction had made ſome overtures to Lord Hood, whoſe fleet they expected. The entire execution of the conſpiracy in the South waited only for the junction of the Marſeilleſe and Lyoneſes which was prevented by the victory gained by the Republican army which produced the reduction of Marſeille.

The meaſures of the conſpirators were exactly ſimilar to that of the enemies of France, and particularly of the Engliſh. Their writings differed in nothing from thoſe of the Engliſh miniſters.

This day is publiſhed,

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, MARKET-STREET,

(Price a quarter dollar)

A ſhort account of ALGIERS,

Containing a deſcription of the climate of that country—of the manners and cuſtoms of the inhabitants, and of their ſeveral wars againſt Spain, France, England, Holland, Venice, and other powers of Europe, from the uſurpation of Barbaroſſa and the invaſion of the Emperor Charles V. to the preſent time; with a conciſe view of the origin of the rupture between ALGIERS and the UNITED STATES.

Jan. 9. d.f.

MONEY borrowed or loaned, accounts ſtated or collected, employers ſuited with domeſtics, houſe rooms, boarding and lodging rented, let or procured—ſoldier's, mariner's, or militia men's pay, lands and claims on the public; ſhares in the banks, in the canals, and the turnpike road; certificates granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies; notes of hand, bills, bonds and morgages, with or without depoſits—Bought, ſold, or negociated at No. 8, in ſouth Sixth-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet by FRANCIS WHITE, Who tranſacts buſineſs in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by perſonal application.

December 11. d

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber has been duly appointed Adminiſtratrix on the eſtate of his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq. late of Boſton, in the county of Suffolk, deceaſed, and has taken upon herſelf that truſt, by giving bonds as the law directs—and all perſons intereſted, are deſired to take notice accordingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boſton, Nov. 13, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the Eſtate of his late Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq. deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame to the Subſcriber, Attorney to the Adminiſtratrix of ſaid Eſtate: And all perſons who ſtand indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to ſettle with him *immediately*; as the Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take place on the firſt day of December next, will otherwiſe render it neceſſary for him to commence ſuits againſt them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney to the Adminiſtratrix.

Boſton, Nov. 13, 1793.

N. B. The Printers throughout this Commonwealth, are requeſted to inſert this in their reſpective newſpapers, and forward their accounts for the ſame, to J. M

ALL perſons having any demand againſt the Eſtate and Effects of Mrs. MARY SINDREY, widow, late of Frankford, Oxford townſhip, in the State of Pennſylvania, deceaſed; are deſired to produce their accounts to JACOB LESHER and WILLIAM CREED, (in Frankford, aforeſaid,) Executors and Adminiſtrators of the above in order for ſettlement. And whoever is indebted to ſaid Eſtate, &c. are requeſted to make payment to the aforeſaid Adminiſtrators, on or before the 16th of March, 1794, or they will be dealt with according to law.

Frankford, Dec. 16. t&ſtſ.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold by

Thomas Dobſon,

Price three eighths of a Dollar,

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January 16. dtw

on the mode of teaching the Deaf, or Surd